THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

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THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING refigned the profeſſorſhip of the Stevenſburg Academy, with a view to purſue the buſineſs of juvenile inſtruction on a more conſpicuous and extenſive theatre, has at length ſelected the city of Richmond, as preſenting a proſpect, in many reſpects auſpicious to his ſucceſs. He has taken a commodious and airy houſe on Shockoe Hill, in the vicinity of which, ſufficient accommodations for any number of pupils may be procured. The charge for boarders will be from 30l. to 35l. per annum. His terms of tuition will be forty dollars per annum for young men above fifteen years of age, and thirty dollars for boys under that age, the firſt quarter to be paid in advance. The ſubſcriber will be in readineſs to receive pupils on the ſecond Monday in February. The ſeveral branches of knowledge propoſed to be taught are, Grammar, Arithmetic, Natural Hiſtory, Geometry, Natural Philoſophy, Logic, Ethics, Civil Hiſtory, and Political Economy, with a due attention as the pupils become prepared, to compoſition, criticiſm, and general literature. The Latin and Greek languages have for ſome years made no regular part of the ſubſcriber's courſe of inſtruction; but as ſome knowledge of the Latin language is by many conceived to be indiſpenſibly neceſſary, and as the principles of Grammar are perhaps beſt explained and illuſtrated by comparing the ſtructure and analogy of two languages, the Latin language will be taught.

JAMES OGILVIE.

January 19.

LETTER TO J. OGILVIE,

Culpeper, October 30, 1802.

SIR,

Your letter relative to a reſignation of the Profeſſor's chair in the Stevenſburg Academy, was layed before the Truſtees at their laſt meeting. Through our communication, pleaſe to accept, Sir, the warmeſt thanks of the Truſtees, as a ſmall teſtimonial of the high ſenſe they entertain of the eminent ſervices which you have rendered to the inſtitution.—They contemplate with infinite ſatisfaction, the impreſſive example you have ſet to your ſucceſſors, as well by your polite deportment to the Truſtees, as by your ſyſtem of academick inſtruction The harmony that has ſubſiſted between yourſelf and your ſtudents, their rapid progreſs, aſſociated with their genteel manly carriage in the circles of ſocial intercourſe, ſpeak loudly in your behalf Wiſhing you a more brilliant and conſpicuous theatre for the diſplay of your talents and the exerciſe of your zeal in the promotion of literature, we, with real regard, &c. remain, Your moſt obedient ſervants, &c.

R. B. VOSS,
W. GRAY.

N. B. The ſubſcriber having been prevented by indiſpoſition and bad weather, from returning to Richmond, ſo ſoon as he expected, has been compelled to poſtpone opening ſchool till Monday the 28th inſt. when he will be in readineſs to receive pupils.

Loſt or Miſlaid,

BY the ſubſcriber, living in Manchester, a *NOTE OF HAND*, executed by Col. Archibald Walthall of Chesterfield, to Mr. John Swann of Powhatan, for *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS*, payable the firſt day of January next. A liberal reward will be given to any perſon who will deliver it to

David Patteſon, *jr.*

Nov. 29, 1802. tf

FOR SALE,

Between 50 and 60 very valuable

NEGROES.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Negroes advertiſed by me to be ſold at Fredericksburg on the 22d February, will be removed to Lynchburg, in the county of Campbell, where they will be ſold on the ſecond Monday in March next, (being the 14th of the month) if fair, if not, the next fair day. Caſh, James River Tobacco from Richmond upwards, of the laſt and preſent year's inſpection, at the general market caſh price of that day, or approved Notes upon merchants in Peterſburg, Richmond and Fredericksburg, at 30 days from the date, will be received in payment. CARTER BEVERLEY.

Elkwood, Culpeper county, 17th January, 1803. } tMar. 14

NOTICE

In the caſe of *Manſfield Watkins*,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the congreſs of the United States, paſſed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled, "an act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the U. States," hath been awarded and iſſed againſt Manſfield Watkins, late of the county of Mecklenburg, and diſtrict of Virginia, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 22d day of the preſent month (February,) on Saturday the 5th and on Tueſday the 22d days of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the commiſſioners office, in the city of Richmond, held in the houſe lately occupied by Robert Pollard, Eſq. on the croſs ſtreet leading to the baſin, and then and there make a full diſcloſure and diſcovery of his eſtate and effects, when and where the creditors of the ſaid bankrupt are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the ſecond ſitting to chuſe an aſſignee or aſſignees of his eſtate and effects, and at the laſt ſitting the ſaid bankrupt is required to finiſh his examination, and the creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the allowance of his certificate. All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

Robert Brooke,
Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Commiſſioners office, Richmond, Feb. 3, 1803.

NOTICE

In the caſe of *James Thompſon*,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankruptcy founded upon the act of Congreſs of the United States, paſſed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and iſſued againſt James Thompſon, merchant of the city of Richmond, and diſtrict of Virginia, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 18th day of this preſent month (January,) on Saturday the 5th day of February, and on Tueſday the 8th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the commiſſioners office in the city of Richmond, held in the houſe lately occupied by Robert Pollard, Eſq. on the croſs ſtreet leading to the baſin; and then and there make a full diſcloſure and diſcovery of his eſtate and effects; when and where the creditors of the ſaid bankrupt are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the ſecond ſitting to chuſe an aſſignee or aſſignees of his eſtate and effects, and at the laſt ſitting the ſaid bankrupt is required to finiſh his examination, and the creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the allowance of his certificate. All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

RO: BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Commiſſioners office, Richmond, Jan. 18, 1803.

NOTICE.

The Co-Partnerſhip of

S. & S. Myers,

WILL, by mutual conſent, be diſſolved on the 1ſt March next, and as they are deſirous of making a cloſe of their concerns as ſoon thereafter as poſſible, they offer for ſale the following property:

A three ſtory BRICK HOUSE, covered with tile, ſituated on the Main-ſtreet, oppoſite the Union Tavern, at preſent occupied by them as a ſtore and dwelling.

ALSO,

A LOT on the Main-ſtreet in the town of Manchester, upon which is a ſtore and kitchen; in the occupancy of Mr. John McLeod, who will ſhew the premiſes to any perſon inclined to purchaſe.

They likewiſe offer on reaſonable terms for Caſh or approved Notes, the remainder of their

STOCK OF GOODS, VIZ:

Antigua Rum.	Bandanna Handkerchiefs.
Brown Sugar.	Foolſcap and Poſt Paper.
Green Coffee.	Scotch Snuff.
German Steel.	Pepper.
Glaſs Tumblers, in ſmall boxes.	Caſtile Soap.
Flemiſh Sheeting.	

And an aſſortment of

Dutch Bolting Cloths.

Samuel Myers.
Samſon M. Myers.

Richmond, February 1, 1803. tf.

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well ſelected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Seaſon,

HAVE received by the Re Union, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their aſſortment, which will be ſold wholeſale or retail, on uſual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of eſtabliſhed punctuality.

Manchester, 13th October, 1802. tf.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of Chancery, holden at Richmond, in a ſuit wherein Nathaniel Burwell is plaintiff, and the deviſees of Hugh Nelſon dec'd, defendants,

WILL BE SOLD,

On the fourteenth of March next, on the premiſes, a valuable ſtone

Merchant Mill,

In Hanover County,

ON Southanna River, about twenty miles from Richmond, in a good neighbourhood for procuring wheat; together from three hundred and eighty to four hundred acres of land, more or leſs. The mill has been for a number of years occupied by Mr. Micajah Crew, who will ſhew the property, and give any information required. The land is well adapted to farming: By conſent of the plaintiff, three years credit will be allowed for one thouſand four hundred and forty three pounds fourteen ſhillings and ſeven pence of the purchaſe money, with intereſt at ſix per cent from the time of ſale, on the ſame being ſecured by a deed of Truſt, with relinquiſhment of dower if required; the balance is to be paid in caſh at the time of ſale.

FRANCIS WALKER,
CARTER BERKELEY,
Wm. NELSON, jun. } Comm'rs.

February 7, 1803. 9t.

The ſubſcriber will receive propoſals until the 12th of next month, for ſupplying at the Manufactory of Arms, near the City of Richmond, from fifty to

100 Rations,

at ſuch times and in ſuch quantities as may be required.

THE delivery of ſaid rations to commence immediately after contract. A liſt of all the articles compoſing a ration, will be furniſhed on application to the ſubſcriber.

John Clarke.

January 19, 1803. tf

UNION TAVERN.

THE ſubſcriber wiſhes to inform the public that he is now in poſſeſſion of that well known ſtand, ſo long and ſo juſtly conſidered the moſt elegible in town, for the purpoſe for which he intends it; its ſituation as a Coffee-Houſe, ſtands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Poſt-Office; its contiguity to the Capital, muſt always render it an object to thoſe gentlemen who have public buſineſs to tranſact, while its elevated ſituation in the moſt deſirable part of the city, under the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it agreeable to ALL who conſult their own comfort. Theſe local advantages joined to the ſtrict attention which he intends always to beſtow, will, he flatters himſelf, inſure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it ſhall be his conſtant ſtudy to deſerve.

J. H. LYNCH.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803.

By a decree of the Court of Huſtings, will be SOLD, at the Union Tavern, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, on Monday the 7th day of March next,

TEN FEATHER BEDS & FURNITURE, ſix MAHOGANY TABLES, ten pair of WINDOW CURTAINS, one MAHOGANY DESK, one large Cupboard or Buffet, three dozen Windſor Chairs, one Single Chair for traveling, one Cart, one Dray, ſeven Batteaux, and three Bay Horſes—to meet the demand of John Graham againſt Samuel Jones, adminiſtrator of William Booker, deceaſed.

JOHN GRINSTEAD, Comm'r.

Richmond, 21ſt Feb. 1803. 3t.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

NO. II.

Mr. Munford's circular letter to his conſtituents, contains the following obſervations concerning, or rather in oppoſition to, the eſtabliſhment of a Bank:

"The moſt important of theſe was, "the attempt to incorporate a Bank of "Virginia, with a capital of 150,000 "dollars. To this I was oppoſed, as "leading to the eſtabliſhment of an im- "menſe *moneyed intereſt*, which would "neceſſarily be under the direction *hoſ- "tile to republican principles*, and might "in time introduce a corrupt influence "into the councils of ſtate. The ſpeci- "ous offer to permit the commonwealth "to ſubſcribe for ſhares to the amount "of 300,000, which were again to be "lent to the ſtate at 4 per cent. intereſt, "I viewed in the light of an attempt to "to ſeduce us to ſell our principles for "gold. At all events, the Bank would "tend to increaſe that inequality in the "property of the citizens, which our in- "ſtitutions have generally been directed "to diminiſh. Impreſſed with theſe "ideas, (prejudices) the majority of the "ſenate rejected the bill."

All philoſophy, we are told, may at laſt be reduced to the two words—*bear* and *forbear*. Upon all ſubjects which relate only to myſelf, I am, to a very great extent, a philoſopher; but in caſes which relate to the public, it would be both diſhoneſt and cowardly, to bear ſo much nonſenſe and impoſition, without a reply; without making, at leaſt, one effort to demoliſh theſe deluſive and deſtructive fetters and prejudices, with which Mr. Munford, and other perſons like him, have at firſt untrammelled themſelves, and then endeavored, and are ſtill endeavoring, to enchain the reſt of mankind; until ſome enterprising chieftain, or unprincipled upſtart, ſhall not only demoliſh all their petty theories, but riſe in luſtre and in power, upon the ruins which have been produced, by theory and folly.

In very plain terms, Mr. Munford ſays, that *he was oppoſed to the eſtabliſhment*, becauſe he pretends, that the ſhape in which the bill was prepared, was nothing leſs than an attempt to bribe the ſenate. I was not a member of the legiſlature, ſo that I ſhall leave to thoſe who voted for the bill, if they pleaſe, to ſettle this perſonal application and affront: and I will meet Mr. Munford at the bar of public reaſon, where the grand jury of public ſentiment and opinion will determine, whether the majority who voted for the adoption, are men capable either of giving or receiving a bribe, and likewiſe whether, the wiſdom or ſagacity of Mr. Munford, ſhould be treated with reverential awe. My object is not to make either of them, either greater or leſs than they are; it ſhall be confined ſolely to the means which appear to me beſt adapted to render an eſſential ſervice to the public, by ſhewing to them in an intelligible and inoffenſive ſtyle, that the eſtabliſhment of a Bank, in every point of view, is important not only to public but private proſperity; not only to national proſperity and glory, but to individual comfort and happineſs. "The Bank would tend "to increaſe that inequality in the pro- "perty of the citizens, which our inſti- "tutions have been generally directed to "diminiſh." Will Mr. Munford have the politeneſs to explain the ultimate tendency of this expreſſion? Does he mean that there ſhould be nothing to ſtimulate induſtry and enterpriſe? That no matter to what extent the ſucceſs of individuals might go—that ſtill an equality ſhould be preſerved? Or, does he mean that this *delectable* principle of equality, which is the corner ſtone of democratic deluſion, ſhould finally ſettle in the wildneſs and deſtruction of an agrarian or equalizing law? If this queſtion is put plumply and nakedly to Mr. Munford, he will anſwer, NO, and will endeavor to ſhew his *reaſons*; but ſuch reaſons as he will offer, will not ſtand the teſt of argument or experience.

I repeat it again, that Mr. Munford, and all the other theoriſts and reformers, will poſitively deny that they are friends to an agrarian, equalizing or demoliſhing law; and yet they purſue, with a ſteps as ſteady as time, the meaſures which will not fail to have either an abſolute or parſial tendency to theſe deſtructive ends!

In my laſt letter, theſe tendencies and conſequences were in ſome degree explained, concerning the ſcheme of alling a convention; but theſe objections cannot be too often repeated.

If it be true, as Mr. Munford ſeems to think, that modern republicaniſm conſiſts in a want of money, it is going only a ſtep further to determine, that it is a want of every kind of poſſeſſion or property. Is it this which the politicians of that ſect wiſh to eſtabliſh? Can they tell how long it will be, after men of this kind, are endowed with power and authority, before they will eſtabliſh innovations and contrivances, to ſecure in their own hands, a ſufficiency of property to inſure their own comfort? It is very certain, that there are but few of the preſent leaders, who have theſe deſigns. They ſuppoſe that if their adverſaries are completely excluded from public office and favor, that the whole honor and power will reſt ſecurely in their own hands. They carry on their deſigns by reforms and changes, all of which they call republican. They enliſt under their banners the wretched and the worthleſs, & by extending the right of ſuffrage to all, a majority of electors will be created among that claſs of people who have nothing to loſe, and to whom no change can produce any thing for the worſe.

Let any man of common ſenſe, and who has the patience bring Mr. Munford's tenets to bear, place them ſide by ſide—he will ſee that his ſentiments in favor of univerſal ſuffrage, and thoſe which he advances in oppoſition to the eſtabliſhment of a Bank, if they ſhould both prevail, will terminate in eſtabliſhing the moſt needy in the adminiſtration of public affairs. In the tranſition of power from the wealthy to the indigent, Mr. Munford and his aſſociates might, for a ſhort time, be remembered. But this gratitude would be ſoon loſt and diſregarded in the ardor of ſucceſs, and in the enjoyment of the new acquiſition. The miſtaken innovators might attempt an oppoſition. Their own theories would be urged in reply. Every thing would yield to the will of a majority—that majority would be urged by their feelings, and thoſe feelings would ſpring from their wants. As well might Mr Munford and his theoretical aſſociates, attempt to change the coure of an impetuous overwhelming torrent, as to retrace their own fallacious ſteps. Reſiſtance and argument would be equally ineffectual. Contumely and reproach would ſucceed to ingratitude; and the only chance for ſafety would be in a calm and paſſive reſignation to the ordor of the day. So it has been in every country where the experiment has been made. The hiſtory of England affords a melancholy proof. The recent occurrences of France are known to every body. How ſtrange then muſt the infatuation be, which cannot be cured by ſuch teſtimony and ſuch examples!

Once for all, I declare it as my deliberate and firm opinion, that there is not a man in exiſtence who has any juſt pretenſions to the character of a politician, who, weighing the reaſons which operate with Mr. Munford for calling a convention, and thoſe which he has given for oppoſing the eſtabliſhment of a bank, who can heſitate to ſay, that his political tenets, let his profeſſions be what they may, have an infallible tendency to the deſtruction of all the rights of property, all order, ſocial, and religious.

It is not neceſſary for me ask, to what deſolating extent theſe things will go. It is enough to ſhew, that Mr. Munford's creed will have ſuch tendencies.

When I find a man laboring under the influences of an irreſiſtable paſſion or prejudice, pity and compaſſion are rouſed in his favor. If he confines himſelf to the private walks of life, he ſhould paſs without diſturbance: but when thoſe paſſions and prejudices find their way into the public councils; when they are aſſumed as the ſtepping ſtones for future popularity; when a member of the ſenate publiſhes, that they have been the cauſes which influenced a majority of that body to vote againſt, or for, a particular meaſure, the mercy which is extended to him or them, is a baſe ſuppreſſion of teſtimony—is a denial of juſtice to the community—is a direct imputation againſt the integrity and veracity of all thoſe who can and will not endeavor to check the deluſive torrent.

VERUS.

(To be continued.)

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

GENERAL LEE and JUNIUS.

Mr. DAVIS,

I GAVE in my last, several extracts from the letters of General Lee, which in my opinion, corroborated the circumstance related by Mr. Rodney, of that officer being the author of Junius. Having since examined into the life and character of this extraordinary man with considerable attention; a variety of incidents have come to my knowledge, which with a careful comparison of his writings with Junius, confirm me in the idea, that he alone, is the author of those celebrated letters, which have been attributed to almost every distinguished writer of that day, in Great-Britain and Ireland.

In tracing the author of any anonymous political performance, three things are necessary to be observed; and must be proved before the evidence is satisfactory. 1st. A concurrence in character, sentiment and prejudice, as relates to nations, persons and things. 2dly. An agreement with regard to time and place. 3dly. A similarity in style and mode of expression. These three species of testimony, I think, may be produced in the present instance.

The character of Junius, is that of a man gifted by nature with the first talents, possessed of strong violent passions, inflamed by disappointment, and eager to gratify resentment—a zealous advocate for liberty—universally acquainted with the state of parties, and well informed with respect to the political characters of the day—prejudiced in favor of Englishmen, partial to the Irish, and an enemy to the Scots.

Junius also appears to be more connected with military affairs than any civil profession. His first letter addressed to the printer of the Public Advertiser, displays an intimate acquaintance with the army, and even induces us to suppose that either he or his friends had been frequently disappointed in their expectations from Lord Granby. "As to the goodness of his heart (says Junius) if a proof of it be taken from the facility of never refusing, what conclusion shall we draw from the indecency of never performing? And if the discipline of the army be in any degree preserved, what thanks are due to a man, whose cares, notoriously confined to filling up vacancies, have degraded the office of commander in chief into a broker of commissions." In Letter 30, Oct. 17, 1769, addressed to the Public Advertiser, there are the following sentiments, which savor much of a military character:—"With respect to the parties themselves, let it be observed that these gentlemen are neither young officers, nor very young men. Had they belonged to the unfledged race of ensigns who infest our streets, and dishonor our public places, it might perhaps be sufficient to send them back to that discipline from which their parents, judging lightly, from the maturity of their vices, had removed them too soon. In this case, I am sorry to see, not so much the folly of youth, as the spirit of the corps, and the connivance of government. I do not question that there are many brave and worthy officers in the regiments of guards. But considering them as a corps, I fear it will be found that they are neither good soldiers nor good subjects. Far be it from me to insinuate the most distant reflection upon the army. On the contrary, I honor and esteem the profession; and if these gentlemen were better soldiers, I am sure they would be better subjects. It is not that there is any internal vice or defect in the profession itself, as regulated in this country, but that it is the spirit of this particular corps to despise their profession; and that while they vainly assume the lead of the army, they make it matter of impertinent comparison, and triumph over the bravest troops in the world (I mean our marching regiments,) that they indeed stand upon higher ground, and are privileged to neglect the laborious forms of military discipline and duty." These are not only the sentiments of a soldier, but sentiments which General Lee expresses in many parts of his writings. He begins his account of a conversation chiefly relative to the army, with the following paragraph, (Memoirs, page 65:) "Some time ago I made one of a company of officers, whose conversation was not confined, as is too much the custom of gentlemen of our profession, to *buckles, buttons, garters, grenadier-caps*, or what is little better, *the figure that such or such a regiment made in their puerile reviews for the amusement of royal masters and misses, great and small, in Hyde Park, or on Wimbleton Common*, our discourse fell upon England, and the respective merits of the different historians."

In a letter to the Duke of ——, dated Philadelphia, October 29, 1774, General Lee has a sentence expressive of the same idea. He is giving to his grace, an account of the American yeomanry. "I was present at a review of some of their companies at Providence in Rhode Island, and really never saw any thing more perfect; in short, unless the banditti at Westminster speedily undo every thing they have done, their royal paymaster will hear of reviews and manœuvres, not quite so entertaining as those he is presented with in Hyde Park and Wimbleton Common." Memoirs, page 207.

Junius not only appears prejudiced against law characters but has one sentence in letter 14th June 22d, 1769, addressed to the Printer of the Public Advertiser, that agrees precisely with an opinion that General Lee has expressed in an essay entitled "Sketch of a plan for the formation of a military colony."

"As to lawyers, their profession is supported by the indiscriminate defence of right and wrong; and I confess I have not that opinion of their knowledge or integrity, to think it necessary that they should decide for me upon a plain constitutional question." Junius, letter 14.

"A *professional* lawyer, therefore will be totally unnecessary; indeed, I should as soon think of inoculating my community for the plague, as admitting one of these gentlemen to reside among us; all requisite knowledge of the law will be a common accomplishment of every gentleman." Lee's Memoirs, page 52.

Junius has also an expression in the beginning of his preface very similar to the last phrase of the above sentence.—"I am no lawyer by profession, nor do I pretend to be more deeply read than every English gentleman should be in the laws of his country."

In the celebrated letter addressed to Lord Mansfield, dated Jan. 21, 1772, which is No. 68 in the collection, there is a similar opinion given of the integrity of lawyers. "As a practical profession, the study of the law requires but a moderate portion of Abilities. The learning of a pleader is usually upon a level with his integrity. The indiscriminate defence of right and wrong contracts the understanding, while it corrupts the heart. Subtlety is soon mistaken for wisdom, and impunity for virtue. If there be any instances upon record, as some there are undoubtedly, of genius and morality united in a lawyer, they are distinguished by their singularity, and operate as exceptions."

The history of General Lee before his arrival in America, in 1773, is perfectly characteristic and suitable to Junius.—His Memoirs do not inform us of his age, but from every information he must have been then upwards of forty. His father was a Lieutenant Colonel in the English army, and his mother a daughter of Sir Henry Bunbury of Staney Bart. With respect to his education, his Memoirs and his own writings inform us that he understood the Greek, Latin, French, Italian, German and Spanish languages. He very early rendered himself conspicuous as a political writer. After his return to England from the war in Canada, in which he commanded a company of grenadiers of the 44th regiment, he published a pamphlet, shewing the importance of that province (Memoirs, page 2.) Afterwards in the year 1762, he served as a Lieutenant Colonel under general Burgoyne, in Portugal, where he distinguished himself in a most conspicuous manner. *Lee's Memoirs, page 3*; also *Belsham's Memoirs of the reign of George III, Vol. 1.* After his return from Portugal "he had a friend and patron in high office, one of the principal secretaries of state, so that there was every reason for him to have expected promotion in the English army. But here his attachment, his enthusiasm for America interfered, and prevented.—This brought him once more to publish for the defence and protection of this country, by which he lost the favor of the ministry, and shut the door to all hopes of preferment in the English army." Memoirs, page 3.

In disgust he left his native country, and entered into the Polish service, but while absent, (his Memoirs says) that he used every argument, and exerted all the abilities he was master of, with every correspondent he had, in either house of Parliament of any weight or influence, and at the same time he had not an inconsiderable number in both. Page 4. It appears however from two letters, one to the King of Poland and another to the Prince, dated London, 1766, that he must have returned to England some time in or before the year 1766; but his stay could not have been long, as we find him again in Poland from a letter to Louisa C——, dated at Warsaw, May 2d, 1767, (Memoirs, page 197) and by another to Lord Thanet, dated Warsaw, May 4, 1767 (Memoirs, page 201.)—He however returned to London soon after, as we learn from a letter addressed to him by Thomas Wroughton, Warsaw, April 29, 1768; that he was disappointed in some solicitations which he made to the English government. "I should have been heartily glad to have heard, my dear Colonel, that his Majesty's recommendation had been more successful, in procuring you an establishment equal to your merit and wishes; but am not at all surprised that you find the door shut against you by the person who has such unbounded credit; as you have ever *too freely* indulged a liberty of declaiming, which many infamous and insidious people have not failed to inform him of. The principle upon which you thus openly speak your mind, is honest and patriotic, but not polite; and as it will not succeed in changing men or times, common prudence should teach us to hold our tongues, rather than to risque our own fortunes without any prospect of advantage to ourselves or neighbours."—(Memoirs, page 130.) It therefore appears from this letter of Wroughton's, that General Lee in the year 1768, was in London, soliciting for preferment, most probably from Lord Granby, but was disappointed on account of his political principles. There is another letter from a Mr. Paterson, dated Isle of St. John, Nov. 10th, 1772, which proves that General Lee was employed about that time in abusing the torres and the Scots. "Come Lee, and leave Hume to cram his history down the throats of his countrymen, for few other read it—You will find, your gall bladder decrease in size very much, without writing strictures upon any thing; or even abusing a King or a Barrington, as soon you set foot upon this our free and hospitable coast."—Memoirs, page 134. General Lee probably about this time wrote his ironical epistle addressed to David Hume; the style of which is entirely that of Junius, as will be perceived from the following paragraph:

"How complaisant, how gentle, how guarded, how humane, how polite are your phrases, in laying before us the transactions of those good, though perhaps misguided, princes! How calculated are your comments to mitigate the seditious spirit of the mad multitude! Had you written an hundred years ago, I am persuaded you would not only have prevented the growth of those horrible opinions, (alas! too prevalent) that kings are not only responsible, but punishable for their delinquencies towards their people; that Charles the First met with no harder fate than he deserved, and that his too sons ought, in justice, to have made the same exit.—I say, sir, had you written an hundred years ago, you might not only have prevented the growth of such monstrous notions, but probably have checked those furious principles, which ended in driving from the throne of his ancestors, to the indelible disgrace of these nations, a prince replete with every royal virtue.—Memoirs, page 74.

General Lee, from the year 1768 to his arrival in America, was never employed in any public service. This, therefore, is an additional proof, that he was a man disappointed in his expectations, and left at leisure to turn his talents against his enemies. His prejudices against individual characters also correspond in the fullest manner with those of Junius. In what similar terms, for instance, do both of them speak of Mr. Touchit?

"I will not bear hard upon your faithful friend and emissary, Mr. Touchit; for I know the difficulties of his situation, and that a few lottery tickets are of use to his economy. There is a proverb concerning persons in the predicament of this gentleman, which, however, cannot be strictly applied to him: they commence dupes, and finish knaves. Now Mr. Touchit's character is uniform. I am convinced that his sentiments never depended upon his circumstances, and that, in the most prosperous state of his fortune, he was always the very man he is at present."—Junius—Letter 50—July 9, 1771.

"The officers danced attendance until they found themselves on the threshold of a jail; but at length it is decided:—The officers who were the original petitioners got half a lot. Mr. Touchit, or Touchat, (for I have not the honour of knowing how he spells his name) some court surgeons, and every kind of court retainer, who thinks it worth his while to hint that he has no objection to an American possession, is gratified with a whole lot."—Lee's Memoirs, page 71.

As this essay in which Touchit is introduced was written before Junius's letters, General Lee could not be supposed to be so well acquainted with him as afterwards. He therefore calls him Touchit or Touchat. The following paragraph of Junius deserves particular attention, as it embraces in a few words a number of characters which Gen. Lee remarks upon:

"If I thought it proper for this paper to reach the closet, I would venture to appeal at once to his majesty's judgment. I would ask him, but in the most respectable terms, "As you are a young man, Sir, who ought to have a life of happiness in prospect; as you are a husband; as you are a father (your filial duties, I own, have been religiously performed;) is it *bona fide* for your interest or your honor, to sacrifice your domesic tranquility, and to live in a perpetual disagreement with your people, merely to preserve such a chain of beings as North, Barrington, Weymouth, Gower, Ellis, Onslow, Rigby, Jery Dyson, and Sandwich? Their very names are a satire upon all government: and I defy the gravest of your chaplains to read the catalogue witthout laughing."—Junius, Letter 38—April 3d, 1770.

The characters of North, Barrington, Weymouth, Gower, Rigby and Sandwich, are all very severely handled by Lee, both in his letters and his essays.—There are likewise several passages in Junius, very similar to the following:

"This may be a very excellent joke at St. James's; but I can assure St. James's, that in other places, it savours of but shallow wit, and that it only serves as a proof, for which there was no occasion, of the weakness of the heads and corruption of the hearts within those walls.—And I can further assure them, that did such noblemen, and such lawyers, as the Duke of Richmond, and Sergeant Glynn, form the circle of the drawing room, it would be more for the honour of his majesty, and the satisfaction and safety of the nation, than one composed of the Graftons, Sandwiches, Nortons and Wedderburnes."—Lee's Memoirs, page 111.

The antipathy which Junius displayed against Blackstone, is well known from the 18th letter addressed to that lawyer. General Lee entertains similar sentiments of his principles. "The people of England, lost in corruption and lethargy as they are, could never be prevailed upon to suffer barracks amongst them, even the *courtly* Blackstone is started at the idea." Memoirs, page 101.

Junius attacks Mr. Robinson the friend of the Duke of Grafton. "The influence of your grace's fortune still seems to preside over the treasury. The genius of Mr. Bradshaw inspires Mr. Robinson." Junius, letter 50, July 9, 1771.

General Lee, in a sarcastic letter addressed to Mr. Horne, and entitled a Breakfast for Ribinson, thus speaks of that gentleman: "Lord Mansfield was a Jeffries, Lord Bute a solemn, empty, pedantic jacobite, and Mr. Robinson a ridiculous, pragmatical, slip slop coxcomb; they said, that he had not decency enough for the porter of a bawdy house, learning enough for a barrack washer-woman, nor imagination sufficient for a christmas-bellman." Memoirs, page 85.

Junius was the declared enemy of Mr. Wedderburn, afterwards Lord Chancellor of Britain. From several passages which I have quoted, it appears general Lee was also his enemy. General Lee's animosity towards Mr. Wedderburn might have arisen from the circumstance of Col. Wedderburn, brother to the counsellor, being appointed the 12th Feb. in the year 1770, commander in chief of the honorable East-India company's forces at Bengal. Annual Register for 1770, page 73.

Col. Wedderburn was an officer of the same rank, and had served in the same army with General Lee. He obtained this important command through the interest of his brother. No circumstance therefore, was more likely to exasperate General Lee, who at this period had solicited but could obtain no military promotion for his services.

Junius was partial in favor of the English nation, and prejudiced against the Scots and Presbytereans. Gen. Lee was so likewise. In the last letter which he wrote to his sister, dated Virginia, June 22d, 1782, he has the following expression: "You will better conceive, than I can express, the pleasure which I received from it; for I assure you, that my American enthusiasm is at present so far worn off, that the greatest satisfaction I can receive, is to be informed of the health and welfare of my English friends, who, with all their political sins, corruptions and folly, still possess more virtues, at least as individuals, than all the nations of the earth." Memoirs, page 282.

His prejudices against the Scots and the Presbytereans are obvious from his epistle addressed to David Hume and from his testament in which there is the following remarkable clause:

"I desire most earnestly, that I may not be buried in any church or church yard, or within a mile of any Presbyterean or Anababtist meeting house; for since I have resided in this country, I have kept so much bad company when living, that I do not chuse to continue it when dead. Memoirs, page 124.

Junius was a person of extensive political information; so was Gen. Lee. It appears from his Memoirs that he was the correspondent and intimate acquaintance of the Earl of Pembroke, Lord Thanet, the Duke of ——, Edmund Burke, and several other leading characters in Great Britain.

It is therefore evident, from these several circumstances which I have stated, that the character of General Lee was perfectly suitable to Junius, and that their prejudices and passions were also similar. The similarity of their style I shall examine in another number.

BRITANNICUS.

Foreign Intelligence.

By the ship Delaware, arrived at New-York from Greenock, Glasgow papers to the 4th of January inclusive, have been received, which contain the Following important articles.

LONDON, DEC. 13.

There is no alteration in the French Funds. The English Funds rose on Saturday upwards of two per cent. in consequence of the financial statement of the minister.

The Dey of Algiers is stated to have had an interview, some time since, with the British Consul and Sir Hugh Barlow, when he demanded a change of the British passports, and the payment of a debt which he asserted to be due to him, to the amount of 50,000l. threatening war, in the event of a refusal, or of delay beyond the close of the present year.

It is the general opinion at Gibraltar, that Malta will be retained, for the present at least, by the British government, and that the troops preparing to leave Alexandria, will probably be sent to strengthen the garrison of La Vallette.

From Lisbon under date of the 2d inst. we learn, that a convention has been signed at Madrid, between the agents of America and Spain, for the appointment of commissioners, to sit at Madrid, for the indemnification of those who have suffered losses or injuries in consequence of excesses of individuals of either nation during the late war, contrary to the existing treaty, or the law of nations. It is added, that five Tripoline vessels were at sea, cruizing against the American trade.

Extract of a letter from Calais, dated December 8.

"Mr. Otto, our late minister plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James's, arrived on the 6th from Dover, and was received with great affection by every class of the people, and although he has now no public capacity, he was visited by all the Civil and Military Authorities, and greeted by a general ringing of the bells.

December 21.

The late earthquake, which, though very general through the eastern parts of Europe, it appears tacitly admitted was productive of no serious mischief at Constantinople.

In Adolphus's History of England it is related, "That after the conclusion of the peace with America, when Mr. Adams, as Envoy from the United States, obtained the first audience, the King declared, that he anticipated the interview as the most critical moment in his life: but he received the new minister with gracious affability. "I was the last man in the kingdom, Sir," he said, "to consent to the independence of America: but, now it is granted, I shall be the last man in the world to sanction a violation of it." This noble and dignified sentiment, joined with the general deportment of the king, formed such a refutation of the calumnies against him, by which revolt had been rendered popular, that Mr. Adams retired agitated and affected in the highest degree, and ever after expressed and retained a strong attachment to his person and character.

December 27.

The Emperor of Morocco lately sent a vessel of 16 guns to Lisbon, to demand from the Portuguese government a number of cables and anchors, which were of necessity immediately furnished.

December 28.

The report of the cession of the Floridas, by his Catholic Majesty, to the French Republic, begins to be accredited on the Continent. With respect to this measure, the following statements are given in a private letter from Hamburg:—

"Respectable private advices from Paris, received here this evening, give sanction to the report lately circulated of the intended cession of East and West Florida to France on the part of his Catholic Majesty, in return for which France is to cede the sovereignty of the duchies of Parma and Guastalla to the King of Etruria.

"A Spanish gentleman, now resident at Hamburgh, and who left Florida last summer, declares that the Governor of that fine province, with whom he is on terms of the strictest intimacy, had received orders, ever since the latter end of 1803, to give up the Government of that country to the troops of such a foreign Power as shall present to him the act of cession, and a transfer made out by the Spanish Court."

A private letter from Paris says, that a new expedition of not less than 20,000 men, is about to be sent from France to St. Domingo.

A Dutch Mail, arrived yesterday, brings intelligence that Passwan Oglou is

conducting himself with the greatest fidelity to the Turkish Government: but that a new adventurer, son of a Pacha, whose forces are not very numerous, has started, and assumed the title of Sultan.

Another expedition has sailed from Brest for St. Domingo. It consists of four sail of the line and two frigates: but the number of land forces is not mentioned. They are commanded by Gen. Bidou.

BASLE, December 18.

The Swiss deputies having arrived at Paris, were, by a commission of four senators, requested to meet on the 10th of Dec. at the office of the minister for foreign affairs. Barthelemy, one of the senators of the commission, with Roux and Rudeler, its secretaries, then communicated to them a letter from the first consul, dated St. Cloud, Dec. 10, and addressed to the deputies from from the eighteen cantons of Helvetia. The substance of which letter was as follows:—There are in Switzerland, both pure democracies and governments engrossed by particular families; both cannot continue to subsist together. The three principles on which alone tranquility can be re-established are these, a general equality of rights among all the eighteen cantons; an entire renunciation of all aristocratic family rights; a federative conformation in respect to each particular canton.

From the U. STATES GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON,

Friday Evening, January 28.

Mr. Eustis could see no ground for the distinction which was said to be made between the power of the legislature to deprive the judges of the exercise of their authority, and the power of depriving them of their salaries. It appeared to him perfectly plain, that if the office was abolished the compensation must cease with it. He did not consider the memorial of the judges as actually a claim for money, but as their *Protest* against the act of last session, and as such he would let it remain on the files of the house, which, he presumed, would be all that the judges themselves expected. He also thought that their friends in the house, instead of censuring the hasty manner in which it had been acted upon, ought to be thankful for the attention and respect which the house had shewn by going into a committee of the whole upon it. No longer ago than yesterday, he said, a memorial from one of the late admirals of the navy, claiming a sum of money vastly surmounting any thing asked by this memorial, had been simply referred to the committee of claims. In short, he did not consider this as a claim for money at all—The officers of the late *standing* army might with equal propriety come in and ask for a payment of their wages.

Mr. Dana. One idea, entertained by the gentleman from Massachusetts, who was last up (Mr. Eustis) appears to be substantially correct. This memorial, from the circuit judges, is in the nature of a protest. It is a formal manifestation of their opinions against an act of congress, which they consider as inconsistent with the constitution of the United States. That act went to deprive the judges of the power of holding any court for any purpose whatever. According to my apprehension, this was not constitutional, and was opposed, when the subject was under debate, at the last session of Congress. I have already expressed an opinion, and I again admit, that a right to take away all the powers of office involves the right of taking away all official compensation. To divest the judges of their judicial power, to interdict them from exercising any judicial function, is to deprive them of the principle, the essential attribute of judicial office; and the compensation, being annexed to the judicial authority, follows its fate. But I do not admit the constitutional right of congress to pass such an act. Others and some who differ from myself in political setiments, have thought differently.

The judges have protested against the act of congress, as it effects both the exercise of their functions, and the payment of their compensations. In presenting their protest to congress, as they have done, in terms decorous and respectful, it was proper to make some request. They desire, that the question between them and the legislature may be determined judicially, by a tribunal independent of both. Where you have undertaken to act against others, and the question is, whether you have not exceeded the powers delegated by the constitution, will you insist upon deciding for yourselves in your own case? And shall the very act, by which your constitutional powers are exceeded, be deemed a sufficient proof of your right to exceed them?

The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Eustis) has compared the case of the circuit judges to that of officers of the army, dismissed from service, and supposes that the officers might claim compensation with equal propriety. Could the gentleman have hazarded this opinion, if he had recollected the tenor of the different commissions? The officers of the army, by the express terms of their commissions, hold their offices at the pleasure of the President of the United States. From a respect to sentiments of military honor and discipline, it is seldom that officers of the army are displaced, by the executive, except in pursuance of the sentence of a court martial. In some cases, however, where a trial by court martial would not be convenient, and where the facts have been otherwise sufficiently ascertained, the President has exercised this power. But as to the judges of the United States, their title to office is essentially different. By the express terms of their commissions, by the unequivocal direction of the constitution, they hold their offices during good behaviour.

Mr. Nicholson moved to amend the resolution by inserting, as descriptive of the memorialists, the words "*former judges of the circuit courts of the United States.*"

Mr. Randolph said he would suggest to his honourable friend that the *present* judges of the circuit courts are the *former* judges of those courts. The memorialists, he said, were a sort of *interlopers*.

Mr. Griswold proposed to modify the amendment in such a manner as to recite the title of the act under which the memorialists were appointed judges, as they themselves had done in the memorial. This was agreed to.

Mr. Alston thought another amendment was necessary before taking the question. He said it would appear by the resolution as it now stood, that all those judges appointed under the act recited, wanted compensation for doing nothing. He did not believe that to be the case. He believed there were some of those judges who would not come and ask the government to pay them for doing nothing. He wished therefore to insert the names of the memorialists (eleven in number) in the resolution. The question on this amendment was taken and carried.

The committee then divided upon the resolution itself, and it was rejected, ayes 35 noes 57.

Mr. Varnum then offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the prayer of the petition of WILLIAM TILGHMAN and others, late judges of the circuit courts of the United States, ought not to be granted, and that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition.

Mr. R. Williams moved to strike out the word, "*late*," and insert in the place of it the words, "*styling themselves*."

As the vote was about to be taken, Mr. Elmendorf, rose and called for the reading of the memorial. He was not certain that they did style themselves judges.

The memorial was read, and Mr. Williams was informed that they did not style themselves judges. So he withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Speaker (Macon) remarked that the gentlemen did not call themselves judges, but wished for a decision of the question whether they are judges or not. As the memorialists had petitioned severally, by distinct memorials, and not jointly, he thought the names of all should be inserted in the resolution. This amendment was carried.

Mr. T. Morris moved that the committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again. He said he made this motion with the intention, if it should prevail, of moving in the house, that the memorial be printed. It was very evident that gentlemen had been hurried into a consideration of the memorial without understanding it. This was apparent from the motion just made by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Williams.)—The motion to rise was not carried.

The question on the resolution was then taken and carried—The committee rose and reported the resolution to the house.

The house went into the consideration of the resolution reported by the committee of the whole and,

Mr. Randolph moved to strike out the words, "*late judges of the circuit courts of the United States.*" He said he did not wish at this time that the house should decide whether they were *ever* judges constitutionally. That they are not *now* judges there can be no doubt.

Mr. Griswold said he presumed that the object of the amendment was to expunge from the journals all evidence that the memorialists are judges, or as the gentlemen chuse to express it, *late* judges. He would therefore call for the yeas and nays upon the question.

The question on striking out was taken by yeas and nays and carried.

The main question was then taken upon the resolution, which was adopted, Ayes 61, Noes 37.

PHILADELPHIA Feb. 17.

More Evidences of Spanish amity and justice.

[*TRANSLATED.*]

ROYAL ORDER.

The King has been pleased to order as a general rule, that in all the Customhouses in his kingdom, Certificates shall be required, that will prove the exportation or origin of all foreign merchandize intended to be imported into this peninsula; the said certificate to be given by the consuls of his Majesty resident in the respective provinces or departments, to which district the articles of produce or goods so certified shall have belonged. And in cases where no consuls shall be there residing, then to be granted by them at the ports of exportation, with this general condition—that for each separate article and owner, a certificate must be produced, specifying the number of packages or chests therein contained. And again, that separate certificates will be required for every different article and owner according to the diversity of the articles, of the marks of the packages, chests, or owners. And in every instance of contravening this order the goods shall be confiscated. Given at Tortosa, Nov. 19th, 1802, and trasmitted to the Royal Chamber of Commerce of Cadiz, by the Minister of Finance.

SOLER.

Cadiz, 10th Dec. 1802. "By the Spanish laws relative to trade with the Spanish colonies, all foreigners are excluded from the privilege of carrying on any intercourse with them, and of even receiving consignments that might be made by and for account of risk of a Spanish born subject. Any property that might come so shipped and consigned to a foreigner, would be confiscated and totally lost without recourse. There has been a kind of toleration this last war, but the law is again renewed in its full extent, by a Royal Cedula issued last month. Wherefore if you or any of your friends have any property in any of the Spanish dominions, and wish to have it remitted to Spain, you must give orders to have the consignment made to a Spanish born subject. I have thought proper to inform you of these circumstances, that you may be on your guard."

Extract of a letter, Cadiz, 10th December, 1802.

"On account of the Yellow Fever, our port has been for some time shut up against American vessels coming from Philadelphia, river Delaware and Baltimore. Three or four that have entered our port, were immediately ordered out, and obliged to steer for another market. Vessels from any other ports of the United States are subject to a rigorous quarantine of 40 days, which is, as you must suppose, equally hard. In short my advice to you is not to make any shipments hither, but rather carry your grain and provisions to Italy, as being the best market."

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, 15th December, 1802.

"The rigorous orders lately received from Madrid, regarding vessels from America, will injure your trade considerably to this part of the world, for some time. All vessels direct from every part of America will have to perform 40 days quarantine till further orders."

Extract of a letter from Havanna, dated January 15.

"We have had a severe gale of wind in which three vessels were lost in the harbour, several vessels were cast away on the coast of Florida, and reports say seven Guineamen were lost on the south side of this island and all the negroes perished."

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, dated the 22d ult.

"This port still continues shut. Dispatches are received from the Spanish Minister in the United States, advising our obstinate Intendant to open the port, but he in positive terms refuses to do it until he receives orders from the king of Spain."

Boarding and Coffee-House.

Mrs. BOOKER,

LATE occupant of the Union Tavern, has removed to the upper apartments of the brick tenement occupied by Messrs. Amos and Thomas Ladd, to which apartments communication is had by a passway leading from the street door to an easy flight of stairs that ascend directly to them; where she begs leave to inform, it is her purpose keeping

BOARDING and COFFEE HOUSE,

And being well provided for the accommodation of 8 or 10 regular boarders, no pains shall be spared to render satisfaction to those that may favor her with their company.

Richmond, Feb. 25, 1803.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1803.

—ENTERED—

Schooner Maryland, Oates, N. York.

—CLEARED—

Schooner Pearl, Thompson, New-York.
Sch'r. Maryland, Bryan, do.
Ship Young Edward, Le Emperiore, Bourdeaux.
Schooner Friendship, Snow, Boston.

The National Intelligencer says, that Mr. Ross on Wednesday the 16th inst. moved several resolutions in the senate, on the policy of immediately taking possession of New-Orleans; which resolutions the senate ordered to be printed and postponed their consideration till Monday.

Immediately after it had been announced that Mr. Monroe was appointed by the President Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the first consul of France, and to the court of Madrid, it was rumored in this place that great economy had been observed by the president in making this appointment, for that all ministers under the late administration had been allowed an out-fit of 9000 dollars—but that a letter had been seen from the president to Mr. Monroe, stating, that only 9000 dollars were annexed to the appointment as a yearly salary—and that if there should be a necessity for him to go to Spain or to England, or to both places, there whuld be no additional salary allowed—that he was to set out what way he pleased and at no further expence to the public—but it appears from the Washington Federalist, since Mr. Monroe's departure, that he has received an outfit of 9000 dollars. "If any man doubts this, (says the Federalist) let him consult Gabriel Du-Val, the comptroller." How these things are, time will shew.

☞ The Patrons of the Virginia Gazette, who live convenient, and who have not settled their arreanage to the 1st January last, are respectfully solicited to make payment. Those at a distance, it is hoped, will embrace the earliest opportunity of sending forward their balances.

A London paper of the 10th of Dec. gives the following:—"Letters have been received here from the highest authority in Madrid, which state positively that Louisiana does not remain ceded to France."

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated 14th Feb. 1803.

"I now can inform you, that this day the committee of the whole, to whom was referred the report of the committee of commerce and manufactures on the repeal of the discriminating duties, are discharged from the further consideration thereof. This will afford time for the full consideration of the subject, before the next session of congress." *Phi. Gaz.*

On Tuesday the 7th inst. the senate of the commonwealth of Massachusetts proceeded to the choice of a senator of the United States, when the Hon. John Quincy Adams was chosen, in concurrence with the house. Of 26 votes, Mr. Adams had 19.

From the Natchez Gazette Extraordinary, of January 5, 1803.

The following interesting intelligence was handed to the editor of the Conservator, this afternoon—he deems it his duty to give it immediate publicity.

NATCHEZ, Jan. 3, 1803.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Under the date of the 16th inst. the Intendant General of the Provinces tells me, that the citizens of the United States of America, can have no commerce with his majesty's subjects—they only having the free navigation of the river for the exportation of the fruits and produce of their establishment to foreign countries and the importation of what they may want for them—as such I charge you, so far as respects you, to be zealous and vigilant, with particular care, that the inhabitants neither purchase or sell any thing to the shipping, flat bottomed boats, barges, or any other small vessels, that may go along the river, destined for the American possessions, or proceeding from them, that they shall be informed of it, for their due compliance of the same. (Signed)

CARLOS DE GRANDPREE.

Baton Rouge, December 22, 1802.

The foregoing is a translation from the original, directed to me by his Lordship, Carlos De Grandpree, Colonel of the Royal Armies, and Governor of Baton Rouge.

(Signed) J. O'CONNOR,
Cyndic of 4th District.

Baton Rouge, Dec. 27, 1802.

Mrs. Dearborn and Tom Paine!—*The last Kennebec paper contains the following singular article.—We insert it for the amusement of those who are acquainted with the* politics *and* religion *of the parties:—*

Doct. C———, a member of congress from this state, in a letter to a friend, thus writes:—"A number of gentlemen were lately invited to dine at Gen. Dearborn's: among whom was Tom Paine.—*After dinner, Paine began to ridicule religion, and blaspheme the* Nazarene *in the most* shocking *manner.—Mrs. D———n, with an air of dignified authority, arose, opened the door, and* bid him begone!—*Paine and his friends stared and looked thunderstruck. Mrs. D———n told him she had heard his blasphemy as long as she could endure it; then pointing to the door, commanded him to* begone, that moment! *He then left the room, while the company sat in silent amazement!"*

Indignant thus the rebel host, dismay'd,
The Almighty's mandate silently obey'd;
Nor was there one in heaven's blest mansion found,
Who darst oppose, when God in vengeance frown'd.

On taking a view of the principal actors in this tragi heroic *scene, the candid, impartial mind, will be at no loss in determining to which* character *belongs* true magnanimity *of soul; to which disgraceful licentiousness; and to which* contemptible infamy! (Fed. Republican.)

LOST.

THE public are cautioned againft taking a Draft drawn by Meſſrs. Ata Hammond, & Co. of Boſton, in favor of Mr. William Hayden, for 744 dollars 44 cents, on Meſſrs. Shapard and Lucke, of Richmond, and accepted by William Shapard for the concern of Shapard and Lucke, on this day. The draft is drawn at ten days ſight and indorſed by William Hayden, and was unfortunately dropt in the ſtreet between the ſtore of Mr. Shapard and My houſe.

E. W. ROOTES.

Feb. 23, 1803.

Humanity Hall Grammar School.

THE ſubſcriber wiſhes to inform the Public, that he intends to open a GRAMMAR SCHOOL, at his plantation in the Forks of Hanover, near Wingfield, in which will be taught Latin, Greek, Geography, Geometry, and Engliſh Grammar, together with Writing and Arithmetic. The price of board, tuition, waſhing and fuel, will be *Seventy Dollars* for the term, paid quarterly in advance, to commence on the 15th of March next, and expire the 15th of December. Particular attention will be paid to the morals, deportment and cleanlineſs of the youth; and bedding will be furniſhed ſuch as chuſes at Six Dollars extra.

THOMAS NELSON.

February 19, 1803. 4t

The SUBSCRIBER,

HAS FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED,

GOOD GREEN COFFEE;
3d and 4th proof W. I. Rum, of good flavour;
Mefs Beef;
Trim'd Herrings, and
Liver or Tanners OIL.

All of which he is diſpoſed to ſell, on moderate terms for Caſh, Flour or Tobacco.

Wm. SHAPARD.

Feb. 25, 1803. 3t

OBEDIAH WINFREY
AND
ROBERT M'INTIRE,

Beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have commenced the

Coach-Making Buſineſs,

which they purpoſe carrying on in all its various branches, in Cheſterfield county, on the Turnpike Road, three miles from Manchester. They flatter themſelves from their long experience and knowledge in the above buſineſs, that the public will extend towards them a liberal ſhare of patronage. The utmoſt diſpatch and punctuality may be relied on.

February 15, 1803. 2.

NOTICE

In the caſe of *James Thompſon*,

A BANKRUPT.

THE ſubſcribers being duly appointed aſſignees of the eſtate and effects of James Thompſon, bankrupt, all perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or have any of his effects are not to pay or deliver the ſame to any perſon or perſons than the ſubſcribers, or to ſuch as ſhall be duly authorized by them.

Samuel Myers,
Wm. Mackenzie, } *Aſſignees.*

Richmond, Feb. 3, 1803. tf

Wild Devil

WILL ſtand at my ſtable about three miles above Hanover Town, and will cover Mares at Twelve Dollars the ſeaſon, payable the firſt day of January next, but may be diſcharged by the payment of Ten Dollars, if paid by the firſt day of September, or Five Dollars the ſingle leap, paid at the ſtable door, with 25 Cents to the Groom, in either caſe. The ſeaſon will commence on the firſt day of March, and expire on the firſt of Auguſt enſuing. Excellent and extenſive paſturage will be furniſhed gratis, and the greateſt attention paid to the mares, but no liability for eſcapes or other accidents. Gentlemen wiſhing their Mares fed with grain ſhall be accommodated at the market price.

WILD DEVIL will be ſix years old the 9th day of June next. He is a beautiful bay, full fifteen hands two inches high, of elegant form, ſtrong, nervous and very lengthy. He was got by Old Dare Devil, his dam by Old Wild Air, his grand dam by Rockingham, his great grand dam by Spanking Roger, his g. g. and his g. g. g. grand dam by Old Jolly Roger: Old Wild Air was got by Baylor's Old Fearnought, his dam by Old Jolly Roger, out of the imported Kitty Fiſher; Rockingham was got by Old Partner, out of gen. Nelſon's imported mare Bloſſom; Spanking Roger was got by Old Jolly Roger, out of the imported Jenny Diſmal: Old Partner was got by Morton's Old Traveller, out of Taſco's imported mare Selima.

JOHN ANDERSON.

January 12, 1803. tawtf

The thorough-bred Horſe

Northumberland,

FULL 15 hands and an half inch high, now riſing eight years old, and in high perfection, will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon (which will commence on the 1ſt day of March) at my ſtable in the lower end of Northumberland county, to cover mares at the very low price of TWELVE DOLLARS the ſeaſon, SIX the ſingle leap, (to be paid at the ſtable door) and TWENTY DOLLARS to inſure a mare's being in foal, with a HALF A DOLLAR to the groom in either caſe—the inſurance money to be ſent with the mare; if ſhe ſhould not prove in foal, the money will be returned, provided the mare remains the property of the perſon who put her to horſe. Notes of hand, for the ſeaſon, will be expected with the mares, payable the firſt day of September; which may be diſcharged by the payment of Ten Dollars, if paid by the laſt day of July, when the ſeaſon will expire.

NORTHUMBERLAND is a remarkable ſure foal-getter, and his colts are inferior to none. Good paſturage *gratis*, and corn at the Norfolk market price, will be furniſhed, in what quantities gentlemen may direct, for which the money will be expected when the mares are taken away. The ſtricteſt attention will be paid to mares, but I will not be liable for eſcapes or accidents of any kind.

JAS. BALL.

PEDIGREE.

NORTHUMBERLAND was got by the celebrated running horſe Bell-Air, bred by me; his dam by Wild-Air, grandam by Shakeſpeare, out of the imported mare Lady Northumberland, the dam of Mr. Butler's famous Camilla.

(Signed) J. TAYLOE.

NORTHUMBERLAND's racing qualities may be eaſily known by adverting to Mr. Tayloe's certificates, (not inſerted here) who run him at Richmond and Peterſburg, where he was nearly diſtancing (the ſecond heat) Maria, who run with ſo much ſucceſs to the Southward.

J. BALL.

NOTICE,

In the matter of *Joſeph Anthony*,

BANKRUPT.

THE ſubſcriber being duly appointed aſſignee of the eſtate and effects of Joſeph Anthony Bankrupt; all perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame to any other perſon or perſons than the ſubſcriber, or to ſuch as ſhall be duly authoriſed by him.

RICHARD DENNY, aſſignee.

Richmond, January 10, 1803.

N. B. Will be ſold, on Friday the 4th of February next, at Meſſrs. Taylor and Brown's Vendue Office, a variety of articles, viz. Candle-Sticks, Curry Combs, Tea Canniſters, Pain Irons, Firmers, Gouges, Saws, Files, Braſs Ware, Japand Ware, Ivory Combs, &c. &c. the property of Joſeph Anthony, bankrupt.

FOR SALE,

A Handſome Curricle,

WITH Plated Harneſs; on which a credit of ſix months will be given. Apply to

TAYLOR & BROWN,

Auctioneers.

January 7, 1803.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

That well known plantation in the upper end of Hanover, called

Bulfield,

NOW containing ſixteen hundred and ſeventy five acres, more or leſs. It is not neceſſary to ſay much concerning this property, for it is not ſuppoſed any perſon will purchaſe who does not firſt view it, I therefore invite all thoſe who may be diſpoſed to inveſt their money in land, to examine this eſtate. I will, however obſerve, that it is in tolerable order for farming, and that it has been very much improved within the laſt three or four years, but there is ſtill room for and great improvements may yet be made.—There is on it a tolerable good old fashioned dwelling houſe, an overſeer's houſe, negro quarters, two good barns (in one of which is Booker's Threſhing Machine,) and other convenient out houſes, nearly 1000 young apple trees, juſt beginning to bear, and 4 or 500 peach trees, all of various kinds and choice ſelections. Between 7 and 800 acres are cleared, the reſt in woods and moſtly well timbered. About 40 or 50 acres of ſwamp already cleared and partly ditched, deſigned for meadow; more than 100 acres are laid off in lots and chiefly well ſet in clover.

There is ſown 300 buſhels of forward and 50 of latter wheat, about 150 buſhels of the forward wheat is on fallowed and manured land, and put in in a maſterly manner, but all the reſt is in the corn field, according to the Virginia ſyſtem—alſo about ſixty acres of Rye. The ſale will be made with or without the wheat and rye crops, as may be agreed on, and this circumſtance will regulate the ſurrender of poſſeſſion.

I deſire alſo to ſell, between 70 and 80 valuable

Labourers,

of whom 24 are men and boys, and none very old. Theſe will be ſold in families, for on no account will I ſeparate them.—Alſo about 200 head of CATTLE, of which upwards of 40 are Oxen. Ten excellent MULES, well broke to the waggon and plough; ſome very good work horſes, and a work mare, believed to be with foal by a jack; four very good brood Mares, two of them known to be blooded, and the others believed to be ſo, and two are believed to be with foal by Stirling.

Six Colts, two of them will be two years old next ſpring, one by Spread Eagle and the other by Cormorant, out of the blooded mares; two yearling colts by Spread Eagle; alſo one Mule Colt.

All the ſtock of Sheep and Hogs, Crops of Corn and Rye, plantation Tools, Waggons, Carts, &c. &c.

To ſave unneceſſary converſations, it is proper to obſerve, that the negroes, ſtock, &c. will not be ſold until a previous ſale of the land ſhall have taken place; or the whole will be diſpoſed of at once to a ſingle purchaſer.

I again offer the remainder of my Richmond property for ſale, conſiſting of a ſquare of Lots and the Houſes formerly occupied by myſelf, including the Houſe in which the Loan Office of the United States is now kept. The vacant Lots adjoining Mr. Pickett. A Houſe and Lot lately the property of Samuel M'Craw, Eſq. and the Houſe and Lot formerly occupied by the Hon. John Pendleton. Poſſeſſion of the Richmond property (except the Houſe and Lot laſt mentioned and the vacant Lots) cannot be ſurrendered until the 1ſt Jan. 1804, without the conſent and to ſuit the convenience of the preſent occupants.

I deſire likewiſe to ſell, about 24,000 acres of

Military Lands,

In the ſtate of Kentucky and on the N. W. of the Ohio, chiefly patented in my own name, ſome of which patents are now and others will ſoon be in my poſſeſſion. From theſe all the information may be derived as to its ſituation, &c. which it is in my power to afford.

Satisfactory titles to the foregoing property will be given the purchaſers according to the tenure by which I hold the ſame.

Although it is no part of my object to turn the property hereby offered for ſale, into public funds, yet payments for any part of it will be facilitated by receiving any ſpecies of the ſtock of the United States, or of the Bank of the United States, or of any private Banks and Inſurance Companies, ſo far as to accommodate purchaſers. For terms apply to

John Hopkins.

Richmond, Jan. 3, 1803. 12awtf

Hugh J. Crawford,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

Per the ſhip Ritſon, from London, and now offers for ſale, at his Medicine Store, a general aſſortment of

Medicine, Paints, Perfumery, &c.

THE whole of which were ſelected with particular attention by himſelf, and will be found freſh and of a ſuperior quality. Having purchaſed them with money, he is enabled to diſpoſe of them at reduced prices for Caſh, or on a ſhort credit to punctual cuſtomers.

Richmond, February 8, 1803. oawtf

To be Rented,

THAT large and convenient BRICK TENEMENT in this city, lately occupied by Mr. Robert Turner, as a Tavern and boarding-houſe, ſituate on the corner of the main ſtreet, and that leading to Col Mayo's bridge. The central ſituation thereof cannot fail, (if rented by a gentleman qualified for the purpoſe) to enſure a conſiderable number of reſpectable *boarders*. Or it is an *eligible reſidence* for a genteel private family. The premiſes may be entered on, by the firſt day of march next—or, *immediately* as circumſtances may ſuit. For terms apply to

RO GAMBLE.

Who has for ſale a handſome aſſortment of CARPETS and CARPETING, and genuine PORT WINE, in pipes and quarter caſks.

Richmond, Jan. 4, 1803.

United States of America, Fifth Circuit, Virginia Diſtrict,

November Term, 1802.

John Wilſon and Thomas Fitchett, Plts.
AGAINST
Stephen Gerard, John Kendall, and Moſes Myers, Defts.
} In Chancery.

THE defendant Stephen Gerard, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this diſtrict: On the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counſel, *It is ordered*, that the ſaid defendant do appear here at the next term, and anſwer the plaintiff's bill: and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper printed in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted up at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

WILL. MARSHALL, Clk.

At a Court held for New-Kent, the 5th day of Dec. 1802.

John M'Douall and John M'Cunn, ſurviving partners of M'Douall, Sterling, and company, Complts.
Againſt
Abigal Osborne, Mary Hopkins, Wm. Hopkins, Abigal Hopkins, Fany Hopkins, Nancy Hopkins, Herbert Hopkins, and Armiſtead Hopkins, children and heirs of Walter Hopkins, deceaſed, and Edmund Littlepage, Defendants.
} In CHANCERY.

THE defendant, William Hopkins, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate: on motion of the complainants, by their counſel, *It is ordered*, that the ſaid defendant do appear here, on the ſecond Thurſday in May next, and anſwer the complainants' bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper printed in the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the court houſe of this county, on ſome court day. A copy—Teſte,

[81] W. B. CLAYTON, C. C.

FOR SALE,

That elegant and fertile Farm, called the

Wood's Farm,

FORMERLY the property of *Richard Randolph*, eſq. of Curles, containing about 300 acres of firſt quality high land, and 200 acres of ſwamp land, of ſuperior quality, from the land being much higher than ſwamp lands in general on James River. About 50 acres of this land are already reclaimed and are fit for meadow or corn, and the whole may be reclaimed at an inconſiderable expence, and made equal to any meadow or graſing land in America. This land is on James River, twelve miles above City Point. Any produce therefrom may be carried by water to Richmond, Peterſburg or Norfolk with nearly the ſame eaſe. There was a conſiderable crop of Indian corn, oats and hay made on this farm laſt year, which may be purchaſed with the farm. There are 130 buſhels of wheat ſown thereon, which promiſes a fine crop. The purchaſer may take poſſeſſion immediately, or next fall. For further particulars enquire at this Office.

TAYLOR & BROWN,

Auctioneers.

January 5, 1803.

FOR SALE,

One thouſand acres of valuable

LAND,

LYING on Eagle-Creek, Fayette County, Kentucky. The gentleman to whom it belongs will convey the fee ſimple eſtate, the title to which has never been diſputed. As it ſeldom happens that a tract of ſuch valuable land, free of incumbrance, is offered for ſale, it is expected that thoſe inclinable to purchaſe will make ſpeedy application at the office of THOMAS WILSON

Richmond, Jan. 27, 1803. tf

The high bred Engliſh Stallion

DION,

WAS imported from London, the fall of 1801, by J. Hoomes, Eſq. of the Bowling-Green; he was bred by Mr. Garforth, of Yorkſhire, and is undoubtedly a horſe of as pure blood as any in England. He was a good racer, and beat ſeveral of the beſt horſes there, among them the famous horſe Jordan, for the Hand Plate at York. In 1800, he ran over the York courſe, four miles, with Hambletonian, for the great ſubſcription, and although the greateſt exertion was made by the rider of Hambletonian (by whipping and ſpurring) yet he beat Dion only the neck, and actually refuſed to run with him for the Gold Cup, at Doncaſter, a few days after, which Dion won with the greateſt eaſe, beating ſeveral good horſes; this fact, the ſubſcriber has undoubted proof of, and ready to be ſhewn to any one that will apply. Dion, at another time, beat Mr. Cookſon's Sir Harry, and Sir Thomas Gaſcoigne's Timothy, with ſeveral other horſes in high repute, and was conſidered a horſe of great ſpeed and bottom alſo, for his racing, in almoſt every inſtance, was 4 miles; he was lamed early and obliged to quit the turf.

Dion, now riſing eight years old, is one of the moſt compact horſes ever ſeen, he is a fine bay, with great beauty, and has probably the beſt feet, legs, back and quarters that were ever combined in any one horſe; he meaſures exactly fifteen hands two inches and a half, under the ſtandard, has uncommon ſtrength and activity, and is likely to get capital race, ſaddle or carriage horſes.

Dion, now in great perfection, will ſtand this ſeaſon, which will commence the 1ſt day of March, and end the 1ſt day of Auguſt following, at my houſe, twelve miles below Mecklenburg court houſe, on the great road leading from Gee's bridge, over Meherrin, to Haſkins's, Sir Peyton Skipwith's lower ferry, and Taylor's ferry, over Roan Oke River, to cover mares, at Two and a Half Guineas the leap (to be paid in hand,) Five Guineas the ſeaſon, to be paid the firſt day of November next, and Forty Dollars for inſuring a mare to be with foal, to be returned if ſuch ſhould not be the caſe, and the mare remains the property of the perſon who put her to horſe, with one dollar to the groom in every inſtance; good and extenſive paſturage for the mares, gratis; grain will be furniſhed at the market price, and the greateſt attention paid to the mares, but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes. Notes for Five Guineas the ſeaſon, and for Forty Dollars to inſure, (payble as above mentioned) will be expected with the mares, but any perſon may have the ſeaſon by paying Twenty Dollars when his mare is put to the horſe.

WILLIAM LUCAS.

Mecklenburg, Feb. 10th, 1803.

PEDIGREE.

Dion was bred by Mr. Garforth, and got by Spadille (one of the beſt ſons of Highflyer) his dam Faith, by Pacolet, a grandſon of the Godolphin Arabian, his grand dam the famous Atalanta, by Old Matchem, out of Laſs of the Mill, Orrock, Old Traveller, ſiſter to Clark's Laſs of the Mill, Mr. Holmes's Miſs Makeleſs by Young Grey Hound, Old Partner, Woodcock, dam of the Lambton Miſs Dr. Croft's Bay Barb, grand dam of the Anaſter Stirling, Makeleſs, Deſdemona's dam, Brimmer, Dicky Pierſon, ſon of Duſworth, out of the Burton Barb mare.

The above Pedigree is taken from the general ſtud book of England.

JOHN HOOMES.

United States of America, Fifth Circuit Virginia Diſtrict, November 22d, 1802.

Wiler Overton, Plaintiff,
Againſt
Robert Honeymann, William Duval, Richard Overton, Mary Overton, Bath C. Lacy and Elizabeth his wife, formerly Elizabeth Overton, John Overton, Dabney Overton, William Overton, Sally or Sarah Overton, Defendants,
} In Chancery.

THE defendants Richard Overton, Mary Overton, Bath C. Lacy and Elizabeth his wife, formerly Elizabeth Overton, John Overton, Dabney Overton, William Overton and Sally or Sarah Overton, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this diſtrict, on the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, *It is ordered*, that the defendants do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome one of the newſpapers publiſhed in the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted up at the front door of the capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

JAMES BLAGROVE, D. C.

WANTED,

AN active Male HOUSE SERVANT, who bears a good Character. Enquire at this Office.

Jan. 16, 1803. (tf.)

A FEW COPIES OF

Hening's Juſtice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

SEEDS.

Minton Collins

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has juſt received, per the ſhip Shepherdeſs, from London, a freſh aſſortment of

GARDEN SEEDS:

He has likewiſe received from Philadelphia, an aſſortment of

GRASS SEEDS,

Which are warranted to be of the laſt Summer's growth, and may be had at his Original Seed Store, for Ready Money only—

VIZ:

RED and white clover Seed.	Early and late York Cabbage.
Trefoile, or yellow do.	Early and late ſugar loaf do.
Lucern and timothy do.	Green and yellow Savoy do.
Burnet and ryegraſs do.	Large white Scotch do.
Saintfoine and burden graſs do.	Large white winter do.
Furze or whin ſeed,	Flat Dutch & Madeira do.
Spring tares or vetches,	Red Dutch, to pickle.
Hemp, flax and rape Seed.	Bruſſells Sprouts & Borecoli.
Canary and ſpinage do.	Early and late Batterſea Cabbage.
White and brown muſtard,	Early and late Cauliflower.
Early frame, charlton and hotſpur Peas.	Purple, green and white Brocoli.
Dwarf, marrowfat, Spaniſh morratto, glory of England, and blue Pruſſian Peas.	Large red & orange Carrot.
	Saſſafie and Naſturtion.
	Large Parſnip.
Large windſor, long pod, riga & ſnap Beans.	Madeira and ſilver Onion.
	Large London leek.
Large Norfolk, and ſummer Turnips.	Green and white Aſparagus.
Salmon, white turnip & large black radiſh Seed.	White curl'd Indive
	Large Cabbage and Roman Lettuce.
Blood red Beet and ſolid Celery.	Brown Dutch, and grand admiral lettuce.
Early and late Cucumber.	Green and white Coſs Lettuce.
Creſſes and pepper Graſs.	Ice Lettuce.

WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

Flower Seeds, painted Flower Pots and Pans, Jars and Beakers, in ſets, for chimney ornaments; large red Garden Pots and Pans, and ſome blue and white Glaſs Flower Bottles. A Treatiſe on Gardening, by a native of this ſtate.

Richmond, Dec. 30, 1802.

NOTICE

In the caſe of *Thomas E. Pleaſants*, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the Congreſs of the United States, paſſed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and iſſued againſt Thomas E. Pleaſants, late of the county of Louiſa, and Diſtrict of Virginia, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 4th and on Thurſday the 17th days of February next, and on Friday the 11th day of March enſuing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the commiſſioners office in the city of Richmond, held in the houſe lately occupied by Robert Pollard, Eſq. on the creſs ſtreet leading to the baſin, and then and there make a full diſcloſure and diſcovery of his eſtate and effects, when and where the creditors of the ſaid bankrupt, are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the ſecond ſitting to chuſe an aſſignee or aſſignees of his eſtate and effects, and at the laſt ſitting the ſaid bankrupt is required to finiſh his examination, and the creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the allowance of his certificate. All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the ſame, but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

Robert Brooke,

Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Commiſſioners Office, Richmond, Jan. 27, 1803.

Mrs. Davidſon

Reſpectfully informs the ladies of Richmond, Manchester, and their vicinities, that ſhe has juſt received from New-York and Philadelphia, a general aſſortment of

Millenery,

Of the moſt approved faſhions; ſuitable for the ſeaſon.—Alſo, a ſmall aſſortment of faſhionable

Dry Goods;

CONSISTING of Cotton-Cambricks, India Muſlin, Callicoes, Silk and Cotton Hoſe, Silk and Kid Gloves, Shoes, &c. all of which ſhe will diſpoſe of on very reaſonable terms for caſh.

N. B. Ladies' Wigs and Frizetts, and faſhionable Pattern Dreſſes.

Richmond, December 14, 1802.